

Shantung Was "Price Paid to Japan;" Senate Denials Records of the Peace Conference

O'Brien Says He Slew Hull, Police Assert

Detective Captain Says Boy Clears Chum, Edward E. Paige, of Killing Their Employer With Hammer

Robbery Planned For Several Weeks

Youth Unmoved by Crime, Officer Reports; Mother Doubts He Confessed

Edward O'Brien, who when arrested Monday night at Avon, N. J., in connection with the death of Gardner C. Hull, according to the police, said his partner, Edward Earl Paige, had slain the wholesale stationer, their employer, is said to have altered his confession yesterday.

According to Captain Arthur Carey of the Homicide Squad, the prisoner now admits that he himself wielded the hammer that fractured Hull's skull. He changed his story, it is said, when confronted with the testimony of Paige, who was arrested Monday night in Philadelphia.

O'Brien was arraigned at Avon before Peter F. Dood, justice of the peace, and remanded to the county jail at Freehold to await extradition proceedings. Paige also was held without bail for the same purpose in Philadelphia.

Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce has reserved time for the case before the grand jury this morning.

"Institution Cases," Says Carey

The two boys, who were employed in delivering packages for the Hull & Deppich firm and disappeared soon after Hull had been found unconscious in his office and the cash box rifled of \$300, are described by Captain Carey as "either institution cases."

"Either of the boys has awakened to the realization that they have killed a man," he said. "Their faces are flat and expressionless, and neither of them displayed the least bit of emotion in his part of the affair. All through the grilling of Monday night and this morning the O'Brien boy often laughed, and what he said without a smile he said in a spirit of bravado. There must be something the matter with institutions that bring up youngsters like these. They are undoubtedly abnormal mentally."

When Captain Carey asked O'Brien why he had told him at first that Paige did the actual killing, the youth said he had told his mother of the affair and that she had said, "Eddie, if you had anything to do with this murder, I'll sign the confession myself." O'Brien blamed it on Paige, he said, to save his mother.

Confessing Bore Boy

In recounting the complete details of the crime to Captain Carey at the Freehold jail in Avon yesterday morning young O'Brien lay on a cot with his hands clasped over his head, and went on with his narrative, said the captain, in a bored and careless manner, as though he were merely retelling some bit of inconsequential gossip.

O'Brien told the captain he planned the whole affair himself as far back as last September when he and Paige, their original intention to get the money if they could without killing the old man. It was postponed from Friday to Friday having been chosen for the time because it was pay day and the money was placed in envelopes by Hull.

According to Captain Carey, O'Brien said last Friday was hit upon as the time for the coup, and the boys loitered about the stock room until Miss Mary Smith, the stenographer, had left the place at 5:25 p. m., leaving Hull alone.

O'Brien then said in his confession that he went over to Hull, who was sitting at his desk, and asked him for 50 cents, the idea being to have Hull open the cash drawer in which the box with the pay money was lying.

Asked Hull for Pills

He had already got \$1 that morning, he said, and Hull refused him the 50 cents, telling him to wait till morning.

"Well, I'm sick in the stomach, Mr. Hull," O'Brien said. "Can't you give me some pills or something?"

Hull fumbled in his pockets, but not finding them there, he opened the cash drawer. From a little box he drew four pills which he gave to O'Brien, who moved away toward a water cooler as though to take a drink. Instead he pulled a hammer from under his coat and struck Hull on the head.

Hull, said O'Brien to Captain Carey, sank in his chair.

"Eddie Paige had no part in this thing," O'Brien boasted. "I did it all myself. Paige tried to stop me from finishing the old man with the hammer. I know he tried to stop me, but I was maybe more; I don't know. I had an old grudge against Hull, but I didn't intend to kill him. I didn't think I would go that far. When I hit him over the head the first time he was going to hit me again. Paige grabbed my arm and tried to take the hammer away from me."

"For God's sake, don't hit him again," said Eddie.

"I chucked Paige away from me and asked him 'Who in the hell is doing this?' Paige didn't bother me any more after that. I hit the old man over the head three more times. I am certain of that. When he didn't move we grabbed the money, about \$250."

"We put the catch on the door and went downstairs out into Dutch Street in the rear and took a Hudson tunnel to Newark. We got a room

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Lightning Wrecks British Airship; Crew of 7 Lost

LONDON, July 15.—The British airship NS-11, which left Pulham, Norfolk, last night on a flying cruise of forty-eight hours, is believed to have been struck by lightning and the crew of seven lost. The NS-11 was engaged in mine-sweeping operations.

Wreckage of the airship, which was of the non-rigid type and which had been engaged in observation work near Cromer for the mine-sweepers, was washed ashore a Cromer to-day.

The airship exploded and crashed into the sea in flames a half hour after midnight Tuesday morning. According to

1,500,000 Tons Of Shipping Is Tied Up Here

186 U. S. Board Vessels Idle and Strike Threatens to Reach Big Ocean Lines and Workers in Harbor

Shipping experts yesterday estimated that not less than 1,500,000 tons of shipping are idle in the port of New York on account of the seamen's strike. Of this amount, two-thirds is owned by the United States Shipping Board, which yesterday morning had 186 vessels tied up here. The balance is owned by private owners, American and foreign.

Foreign seamen began taking a hand in the strike yesterday, crews of English and Scandinavian vessels quitting in sympathy with their brethren on American vessels. None of the passenger lines, which, while the widest known, make up but a small part of the shipping of the port, has yet been affected, and no effort is being made to induce their men to quit by the strike leaders. These leaders say, however, that the tempo of the strike is such that the tie-up of the boats will be a surprise to the general public.

New Haven Tagmen Quit

An evidence of the uneasiness of the marine workers developed yesterday afternoon when the deck hands and firemen on the tugs and other floating equipment of the New Haven system quit in a dispute over wages. Some of the boats were working last night, and it is expected that an adjustment of the matter will be had this morning. The New Haven men claim that wages due them for overtime were heard from one end of the harbor to the other yesterday. No formal vote has been had, nor is one likely in the absence of most of the leaders at the biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in Galveston. Union men who do not wish to see the longshoremen strike at this time say the abatement of the strike is more likely than the situation more dangerous in that the men are more likely to be stampeded.

Both Sides Waiting

No move was made by either side looking toward a settlement of the controversy. The conference between representatives of the Shipping Board and the deck officers, scheduled for yesterday morning, did not take place. John H. Paine, president of the National Association of Master Mates and Pilots, declining to take up the wage question pending an adjustment with the seamen and engineers. Later it was said that a conference might be held this morning.

Leaders of the strikers met in the Hotel Continental last night. After this conference G. H. Brown, of the seamen, declared that the only development of the day was in the ships added to the number tied up.

"As fast as the ships dock," said he, "the crews are quitting. Even the crews on foreign ships are now leaving their vessels. A number of English and Scandinavian crews left their ships to-day. They quit voluntarily, without any urging from us. Their quitting was complete. We have had no conference with the Shipping Board to-day and look for none. Neither have we met with anybody from the American Steamship Association."

Other Ports Tied Up

"Reports from other ports show that the strike is as effective away from New York as in it, and the longer it lasts the more complete the tie-up is going to be."

Captain Frank S. Ferris, managing agent for the Shipping Board, said yesterday that the situation had become serious. According to his figures at noon, 186 of the board's vessels were tied up in this port alone. The seriousness of the situation, he was inclined to think, would lead to decisive action on the part of the board within a few days at the latest.

H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Association, said yesterday that he was unable to give any figures as to the number of vessels owned by his members that are now tied up.

William S. Brown, international president of the marine engineers, arrived in New York from Buffalo yesterday. He said he did not think it would be necessary for the engineers to declare a strike to get a satisfactory adjustment of wages on the lines mentioned in yesterday's Tribune. This, however, would leave the ship owners, private and government, under the necessity

Menken Bolts Wilson And Joins Rival Party

S. Stanwood Menken, prominent as a lawyer and as an independent Democrat, declared that he was leaving the Democratic ticket, was proposed for membership last night at the monthly meeting of the National Republican Club by President Charles D. Hilles, of the club. His name will go to the membership committee and be reported on in regular order at the next meeting.

It is understood at the club that Mr. Menken is through with the Democratic party, and that his new political affiliation was without solicitation by Republicans. Mr. Menken was an enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson until recently. He was an organizer of the National Security League and he and Mrs. Menken were among the most active in the organization.

Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, and H. F. McGregor, Republican National Committee man from Texas, were among those whose names were proposed for membership at the meeting last night. The club has 1,819 members, more than 200 having joined during the last two or three months.

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Ford Wants New War if League Fails

If Covenant Does Not Insure Peace He Favors "Preparedness to the Hilt" by United States

Is Witness in His Libel Suit

Thinks Professional Soldiers "Murderers"; History Is "Bunk" to Him

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., July 15.—A great change has come over Henry Ford's view of international relations since he blossomed out as a pacifist propagandist in 1915, for now, according to his testimony in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against "The Chicago Daily Tribune," he favors another great war without delay if the present plan for a league of nations fails.

The Henry Ford who, in 1916, was opposing the sending of the National Guard to the Mexican border and urging the United States to take the lead in disarmament, asserted to-day that he is now for "preparedness to the hilt" if it appears that this new war is necessary. He took the position, as a witness, that now is the time to establish universal peace, and that if the great war which ceased in the field last November does not result in a league which will assure that peace, there can be no better time than the present to renew the strife.

Brotherhood Flag Produced

Outstanding features of the day were: Production of the "flag of humanity," or "world brotherhood" flag constructed by Ford employees without authorization by Mr. Ford but inspired, apparently, by one of his utterances.

Mr. Ford's admission that he still considers wars of aggression as murder, and professional soldiers, not even excepting General Grant and General Pershing, as murderers.

His testimony that to him history was so much "bunk" and an admission that on many subjects he was ignorant, although he did not consider himself an "ignorant idealist."

His statement that he was charged by "The Tribune" in the alleged libelous editorial of June 23, 1918, headed "Ford is an Anarchist."

His statement that when a war is unavoidable conscription is the fairest method of obtaining an army.

Soon after Mr. Ford resumed the witness stand to-day the mysterious "flag of humanity," which Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, of "The Tribune," testified that he had been demanding ever since the case began, made its first appearance in court.

Dodges Flag Question

"It is the first time I ever saw it," retorted Mr. Ford when asked to "do you like it better than the Stars and Stripes?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

"It's a different kind of flag," answered the witness.

The flag was about 7 by 14 feet, with the earth in white on a blue field. Mr. Stevenson was attempting to show it to the jury when Mr. Ford took hold of one end and said "I'll help you." The emblem, designed to typify world brotherhood, is said to have grown out of a remark by Mr. Ford three or four years ago, when he said that all national flags should be succeeded by a flag of humanity, under which all men of all nations might stand.

Up to today counsel for Mr. Ford denied the existence of such a flag, but said a search for it was being prosecuted.

Last week Attorney Stevenson said that his information was that the flag had been brought to Mount Clemens and had disappeared.

"Where was it found?" asked Mr. Stevenson.

"I don't know," said Mr. Ford.

Sent Out Pacifist Arguments

Attorney Stevenson introduced a pamphlet containing pacifist arguments, which witness admitted was widely distributed at his expense in 1916.

Mr. Stevenson quoted Mr. Ford as saying "Preparedness is the root of war."

"That meant overpreparedness," said Mr. Ford.

"What do you mean when you say that war is murder?"

"And those who urge preparedness advocate murder?"

"Overpreparedness—yes."

Witness said that sane preparedness for defense was legitimate. He had no quarrel with it.

The lawyer quoted from the peace pamphlet wherein Mr. Ford advocated disarmament, and asked if in 1915 Mr. Ford was opposing any preparedness whatsoever.

"Yes," admitted the witness.

"Let us disarm and the world will follow," Mr. Stevenson read from the booklet.

"That was a good plan," said the manufacturer.

Attorney Alfred Lucking, of counsel for the plaintiff, entered frequent objections. He asserted that Mr. Stevenson should not pick out stray phrases, but should give the entire articles when he read from the pamphlet.

"Mr. Ford never advocated anything

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Where others sell
What don't you buy
LIBERTY BONDS
The best \$5 and \$10 investments.
John Muir & Co., 51 B'way—ADL.



Congress May Put Its Ban on Liquor in Home

Encouraged by Big Majority, "Drys" Serve Notice They Will Fight for More Drastic Feature

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A man's right to keep liquor in his own home, which stood the test before the House Judiciary Committee, must take its chances now in the House.

Notice was served to-day on the committee by one of its members that when the House resumes consideration of the prohibition enforcement measure an amendment would be offered to make it unlawful for a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1. The committee, in framing the general enforcement measure, eliminated the right of a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1. The prohibition amendment was not taken up to-day, the sundry civil appropriation bill, vetoed by the President, having the right of way, and neither can it be called to-morrow, which is calendar Wednesday, except by unanimous consent. After that the agricultural appropriation bill, also vetoed by the President, will have privileged status, and prohibition leaders do not expect to resume work on the prohibition measure before Thursday or Friday.

The only reference to prohibition on the floor to-day was by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, who was stricken from the record the speech by Representative Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, charging that members of Congress had hoarded large quantities of liquor. Speaker Gillett ruled, however, that Mr. Gallivan's remarks were in order.

The Judiciary Committee held a brief executive session and considered minor changes in the bill relating to sale of flavoring extracts.

D'Annunzio to Attempt 20,000-Mile Air Trip

Poet-Aviator Purposes Flight From Rome to Tokio and Return

ROME, July 15.—(By The Associated Press).—Gabriele D'Annunzio, poet and aviator, has arranged to attempt a flight from Rome to Tokio and return. The trip will last altogether a month and the aviator purposes to cover about 20,000 miles.

The route will extend through Asia Minor, India, Tongking and China to Japan. D'Annunzio has arranged for stations along the route where he can replenish his supplies.

Fate of Ex-Kaiser Taken Up by Allied Committee

PARIS, July 15.—The question of the future fate of the former German Emperor was discussed to-day by the Inter-Allied Committee on War Responsibility.

It was said on behalf of the committee that no demand concerning William Hohenzollern has yet been made to the Dutch government.

Hays Wants League Covenant Modified

Reservations Assuring Liberty Essential, Says Republican Chairman

Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee said last evening:

"The situation regarding the league covenant is simply this: There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe Doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate Article X entirely or so modify it that our own Congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw from the league at any time without hindrance or conditions of any kind upon giving suitable notice."

"It is up to the Administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

Mail Service With Germany Resumed

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Postmaster General Burleson to-night rescinded an order, issued the day after war was declared by the United States, suspending all mail service to Germany.

This service will be resumed immediately, the Postmaster General announced, mail being accepted at the same postage rates as to other European countries. Since there is no direct steamship line to Germany at present, the mail will be forwarded by way of Holland and Denmark.

To-night's order is in line with the announcement by the State Department yesterday removing the ban on trade with Germany in all commodities except chemicals, potash and dyestuffs. The resumption of trade made necessary the immediate resumption of mail service.

President May Hurry 'Swing Around Circle'

Plans to Arrange Hours for Conferences With Congressional Callers and Press Representatives

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Intimation that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee might not arrange for an early conference with President Wilson for discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant led to the suggestion to-day that Mr. Wilson might begin his tour of the country sooner than he had planned.

Fixing of the itinerary for the "swing around the circle" was understood to have been delayed to await completion of the committee's programme in order that there might be no conflict. The committee met again to-day and, laying aside temporarily the question of asking for more information, began a reading of the official text of the treaty submitted by the President.

Administration Senators believe the President and committee will be brought together to discuss some features of the treaty, and that these meetings will be at the White House. This opinion was strengthened by the announcement at the White House to-day that Senators and representatives who desire to confer with the President will have more opportunities in the future to see him. It was said the President was trying to set aside from 10 a. m. to noon of certain days for Congressional visitors.

The new system will not do away with the practice of making appointments in advance, but some method is to be worked out so Senators and Representatives may have free access to the President.

Commons Rejects Plan To Restrict Alien Labor

LONDON, July 15.—The clause of the alien bill restricting the amount of alien labor to be employed by any person, company or firm in the country to 10 per cent of the working staff was rejected by the committee of the whole in the House of Commons to-day.

Tokio Said To Aim for World Rule

Hopes To Be a Second Germany, Massachusetts Member Charges, and U. S. Must Pay

Hitchcock Calls It Benefit to China

Request Made for Text of Pact Between Japanese and Germany

By Carter Field
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Shantung was designated in the course of a stormy debate in the Senate to-day on that provision of the peace treaty as a stepping stone by which Japan might rise to military power as did Germany, with the Allies acquiescing in the various "conquests," as Britain assented to the rise of Germany from 1866 to 1870.

We may pay, some day, Senator Lodge declared, in a short but impassioned speech, as Britain has been paying for that blunder during the last four years.

Before the debate the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to place at the disposal of the committee documents which were considered by the American delegates at Paris in framing the treaty with Germany. The request includes all proposals for a league of nations, together with transcripts of formal proceedings at the peace conference. The resolution, of which Senator Johnson, of California, was author, was said to have been adopted by virtually a unanimous vote.

The bitterness of the debate in the Senate and the two separate lines of defense adopted by Administration Senators are illustrated in the following definitions of the Shantung section of the treaty:

For the opposition:
SENATOR LODGE: The price paid to Japan for her signature to the league of nations.
SENATOR MOSES: The bribe to Japan.
SENATOR NORRIS: A wicked decree, with the United States the only member of the court that was not bribed.

For the Administration:
SENATOR HITCHCOCK: A benefit to China.
SENATOR WILLIAMS: A rock wall too high to climb and too thick to butt through.

The debate revolved around that section of the peace treaty on which Senator Norris will ask the Senate to adopt a direct amendment striking out the language and sending the treaty back to the peace conference. The debate was inspired by a long set speech by Senator Norris, which dealt chiefly with his criticisms of the Shantung report. He read at length from the reports of Presbyterian missionaries as to outrages in Korea, pointing to what might be expected in Shantung.

After formal set speeches by Senators Norris, Underwood and Phipps, Senator Lodge reported from the Foreign Relations Committee his resolution asking the President for the text of the reported treaty between Japan and Germany. The Senate later adopted the resolution without a record vote.

Two Lines of Defence

During the running debate it developed that there are two separate and very different lines of defence as to the Shantung settlement by Administration Senators. They are roughly as follows:

Defence apparently inspired by President, and voiced by Senators Hitchcock and Swanson: That the whole thing is a benefit to China, because, while it transfers valuable franchises in Shantung to Japan, these have passed out of the possession of China to Germany before the war, and the league of nations will protect China against further spoliation in the future.

By Senator Williams, who says he knows the President would think as he does: The Shantung settlement is a very bad thing, but nothing could be done about it. It was too much to expect the President to force his ideas over when the selfish interests of Japan, Britain and France were unanimous and when China had assented herself in a treaty. Further, nothing could be gained by rejecting the provision now, unless the United States is willing to send troops and ships to take Shantung away from Japan and

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